The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 1002 第一千零二號 一八七〇年八月初二日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1870. 星期五 香港 英一月九初 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

None.

Departures.

Sept. 1, Ouissa, str., for Bombay, &c.
Sept. 1, Venus, str., for Shanghai.
Sept. 1, Lufra, for Whampoa.
Sept. 1, Axe, for Foochow.
Sept. 1, Witch of the Tees, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

At the Harbour Master's Office, September 1st.

Venus, str., for Shanghai.
Carl Ludwig, for Whampoa.
Maria Gabrielle, for Saigon.
Tanjore, for Macao.

Passengers.

Per *Fuentiberi*, str., from Canton.—23 Chinese.
Per *Axe*, str., from East Coast.—10 Chinese.

Reports.

None.

MACAO SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 28rd, Apennade from Sydney; 26th, Saida from Lisbon; 28th, Prince Albert, str., from Canton; 29th, L'Olivier from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

August 20th, Enhrem for Callao; 21st, Tepita for Manila, Bathoe Bassi for Macassar; 29th, Prince Albert, str., for Canton.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 12th, Corsair from Shanghai, Glenavon from Shanghai; 15th, Hindu from Newchwang; 16th, Pactolus from Shanghai, Laurel from Yokohama, Aurora Australis from Shanghai, Matador from Amoy; 17th, Guinevere from Kobe, Alice from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

August 12th, Englebert for Australia; 13th, Vine, str., for London, Herald of Light for Cheoo; 14th, Spray for Tientsin; 15th, Lass of Gawler for Australia; 17th, Maggie Leslie for Shanghai, Hannah Nicholson for Australia; 18th, Louisa for Boston, Corsair for Shanghai, Assens for Tientsin, Miss Kilmansegg for Cape Town, Wyle for London.

NINGPO SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 14th, Amoy from Amoy; 21st, Sin Nanzing, str., from Canton; 23rd, Foochowfoo from Penang.

DEPARTURES.

August 14th, Kim Yean Choon for Newwang; 23rd, Sin Nanzing, str., for Shanghai.

Ningpo, August 24th, Vessels in Port.

Handy, Siam ship; Martaban, Brit. bark; Benticle, Siam bark; Norma, North German bark; Amoy, Siam brig.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 9th, Hongkong from Hakodadi; 10th, Queen of the Age from Foochow, St. Anne from Amoy, Neuhof from Swatow, Prosperity from Hongkong, Pactolus, put back, Lightfoot from Nagasaki; 11th, Bertha from Hiogo, Dispatch from New York, Juno from Nagasaki, Amitie from Nagasaki; 13th, City of Aberdeen from Sydney; 15th, Ornate from Cardiff, 16th, Leoling from Yokohama; 20th, Anglo Saxon from Foochow, Douglas Castle from Foochow, Star of China from Newcastle, N.S.W., John C. Muhro from Foochow; 21st, Julie from Rotterdam.

DEPARTURES.

August 10th, Admiral Protet for Newchwang; 12th, Pactolus for Foochow, Zephyrus for London, Excelsior for Swatow; 13th, Alice for Foochow, Helen Black for Chefoo, &c.; 15th, Golden Spur for London; 19th, Athena from Nagasaki; 20th, Psyche for Foochow, Premier for Newchwang, Geraint for London, Fanny for Swatow, Nellie Abbot for Hongkong; 21st, Claro Babuyan for Newchwang.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 7th, Falke from Nagasaki, Constantir from Saigon; 8th, Borealis from Bangkok; 9th, Espiegle from London, 12th, Eliza Mary from Tuku; 13th, Pegasus from London, Aberdeen from Newcastle, 14th, Pak Wan from London, Waverly, str., from Liverpool, &c., Leta from London, Success from San Francisco; 16th, Persia from Saigon; 17th, Carl from Takn, Benefactress from Hongkong, Landdrost Brown from Newchwang, Woodbine from Hongkong, Princess from Hongkong; 18th, Madras, str., from Hongkong; 19th, Woodbine from Swatow, Tazru, str., from Newchwang, Felix from Toulon, America, str., from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

August 8th, Stanfield for Coast of China, Gaucho for Yokoska; 9th, Joachim Christian for San Francisco; 11th, Yangtsze, str., for island Sea; 13th, Gustav for Hakodadi; 14th, Alma for Hongkong; 18th, Vesta, seeking, Anna Maria for Hongkong, Carnarvonshire for Coast of China; 19th, Palestine for Coast of China; 20th, Chieftain for Hiogo.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 10th, Aparri from Hongkong; 12th, Maria y Vicenta from Hongkong; 14th, Patino, str., from Hongkong; 22nd, Emuy from Singapore, Maria Fidela from Liverpool, Mabile, str., from Hongkong; 23rd, Rattler from Hongkong; 24th, Barzilai from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

August 11th, Nile for Borneo; 16th, John George for Falmouth, John Banfield for New York; 18th, Matilde Eucarnacion for Singapore, African Maid for Sydney and Melbourne; 19th, Endeavour for New York; 20th, Glenallan for New York, Laomermuir for Saigon; 22nd, Scythia for London.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessels.	From.	Dates.
Ceres	Hamburg	Mch. 17
Maria Diederika	Rotterdam	Mch. 24
Sentor Iken	Cardiff	Apr. 5
Fetish	Hamburg	Apr. 10
Tirandot	Hamburg	Apr. 10
Formosa	Boston	Apr. 16
S. D. Carlton	Liverpool	Apr. 18
Kingfisher	Dublin	Apr. 25
Balkan	Shields	May 3
Maria	Utsiady	May 10
Felicie	Hamburg	May 11
Willy Bickmers	New York	May 15
Nelly	Cardiff	May 18
L'Imperatrice	Gravesend	May 24
John Lidgett	Gravesend	May 24
James Vinicombe	Cardiff	May 28
Asturias	Penarth	May 19
Corea	Gravesend	June 9
San Francisco	Hamburg	July 3
Ensign	Cardiff	July 4
Louis Struve	Cardiff	July 8
Ercilla, (s)	London	July 18
Holmsdale	London	July 19
Leicester	Cardiff	July 19

Auction Sale To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SURSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. R. ROWETT.
E. R. Bollins, Esq. — Julius Menke, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. — Thomas Pyke, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq. — S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits.—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " " " "
12 " 5 " " " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 23d July, 1870.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, viz 7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3 per Share on which $50 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Share holders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
tf 1508 Hongkong, 15th August, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged.
Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1296 Hongkong, 8th July, 1870.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 16% per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders, held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after Wednesday next, the 20th instant, when holders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1348 Hongkong, 16th July, 1870.

FOR SALE,
OR
TO LET.

THE PREMISES, now occupied by Messrs. Dobie & Co., at Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow. The above comprise a Dwelling-house with three Godowns of 1200 Tons capacity. The whole property having a water frontage of about 300 feet.
For further particulars, apply to
HEDGE & Co.
1m 1545 Foochow, 17th August, 1870.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from W. H. FORBES, Esq., to offer for private Sale,
A Gentleman's Riding HORSE.
A Lady's Riding HORSE.
Both Arabs, young and perfectly sound.
tf 1271 Hongkong, 4th July, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend declared for the Half-Year, at the rate of Eight per cent per Annum, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after the 24th inst. Dividend warrants must be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, on and after the 23rd inst.
By order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
1m 1534 Hongkong, 20th August, 1870.

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

D. ILLINGWORTH,
ENGINEER, BOILERMAKER, HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, GASFITTER, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDER, BRASS FINISHER & ZINC WORKER.
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
N.B.—All work executed with the quickest dispatch and superintended by experienced European Foremen.
tf 1015 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

WETTON'S HORSE BAZAAR, VETERINARY INFIRMARY, & SHOEING FORGE,
Duddell Street, nearly opposite Hongkong Hotel.

THE Undersigned begs to inform gentlemen and owners of horses that he has made considerable improvement in his Bazaar, making it the most complete establishment in the Colony. The race horse, as well as the gentleman's hack, may be accommodated with comfortable quarters, as well as the services of the only Professional trainer in business in Hongkong. His long experience, coupled with a desire to pay strict attention to all horses entrusted to his care, will, he trusts, meet a fair share of patronage.
Several well-bred, fashionable saddle and harness horses for sale; also, China and other Ponies, Carriages, Harness, &c. Horses carefully shod on the most improved principles. Gentlemen's stables inspected daily. Best Californian Hay and Oats on sale. Horse, cattle, and domestic animal Medicines prepared and forwarded to any part required. All orders may be enatrted of early attention.
W. A. WETTON,
Proprietor.
1m 1546 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

Intimations.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

CAPITAL, DOLLARS 1,250,000, IN 250 SHARES OF $5,000 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL DOLLARS 250,000, OR DOLLARS 1,000 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:—
Honorable H. B. Gibb, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Chairman.
Honorable W. Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
E. A. Hitchcock, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
S. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
G. J. Heland, Esq., of Messrs. John Burd & Co.
H. B. Lemann, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Thomas Pyke, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
Directors of the Society 1868-1870.

AT a General Meeting held on Monday, the 1st August, 1870, the undermentioned Resolutions were passed relative to the continuance of the Society for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1871, and notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the new Society in the following form will be received at its Offices until 30th November, 1870.
Applications for shares from Persons non resident in Hongkong must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Articles of Association on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Society.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1870.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

GENTLEMEN,
hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Society and agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first call of Dollars 1,000 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when ever required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Printed forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Office of the Society.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a new Society be formed bearing the same title as the present one, to commence business on the 1st January, 1871, and terminate on the 31st December, 1873, the Capital, amount to be paid-up, and the number of shares to be the same as the present Society, and the Articles of Association to be similar as far as regards the more important clauses.

Res. II.—That the present Board of Directors shall act as a Provisional Committee for the purpose of organizing the new Society, registering the Articles of Association, and allotting the shares, and that when a sufficient number of shares are allotted, the then Shareholders shall be asked to elect their own Directors, who will also take over the affairs of the present Society for the purpose of winding up the business. [1458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. I, OF 1865.

Directors:
The Honble. H. B. Gibb, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
E. A. Hitchcock, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MacG. Heaton, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Edwd. Arthur, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
W. H. Condit, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
The Hon. P. Ryrie, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. Murray Forbes, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. Ede, Esq.

Bankers,—
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Agents,—
Swatow, Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Amoy, " Elles & Co.
Foochow, " Olyphant & Co.
Ningpo, " Davidson & Co
Shanghai, " Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Kiukiang, " R. Francis & Co.
Hankow, " Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Chefoo, " Fergusson & Co.
Nagasaki, " Alt & Co.
Yokohama, " Smith, Archer & Co.
Kobe, " Browne & Co.
Saigon, " Hauschild & Sorensen.
Singapore, " Gilfillan, Wood & Co.
Penang, " A. A. Anthony & Co.
Tientsin, John Hanna, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
48, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—
S. D. Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. Buyer, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
Hermann Melchers, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
Gustav Overbeck, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
Augustine Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. Mitchell, Esq.
Matthew W. Boyd, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings, and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.
Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 399 Hongkong, 28th February, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their New Sales Room, *Queen's Road,*
THIS DAY,
the 2nd September, 1870, at noon,—
1 lb. Tins Lockfine HERRINGS, 1 lb. Tins Fresh SALMON, 2 lbs. Tins Roast and Boiled BEEF, Roast MUTTON, Minced COLLOPS, 2 lbs. Tins Assorted SOUPS, Letchford's Safety MATCHES, Writing and Copying INK, SAUCE, RUGS, 2 Cases Assorted WALL PAPER, CROCKERY, an invoice of superior FLANNEL for Suits, BRANDY, Lefaucheux REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES, EAU DE COLOGNE, Hubbuck's Boiled and Raw OIL, White ZINC and LEAD, Black PAINT, TURPENTINE, &c., &c., &c.
16 Cases WINDOW GLASS, more or less broken.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1595 Hongkong, 1st September, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 3rd September, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M., At Messrs. Russell & Co.'s Godown, East Point,—
About 45,000 feet Oregon Pine LUMBER.
A quantity of best Californian OATS.
20 Barrels Cider VINEGER.
240 Cases TURPENTINE.
180 Casks CEMENT.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1607 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 5th September, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M., At Messrs. Russell & Co.'s Godown, Praya,—
26 Cases CHUTNEYS, CURRIES, &c., &c.
15 " Californian WINE.
60 " CLARET.
3 Bronze CANONS, different sizes.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1608 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. Price, Esq., H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 6th day of September, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M., At H. M. Naval Yard,—
Sundry Naval and Victualling STORES, comprising Old IRON, STEEL, Iron CASKS, Iron HOOPS, BUNTING, LEATHER, GLASS.
BISCUITS, Biscuit DUST, FLOUR, RICE, SUGAR, Preserved POTATOES, RAISINS, Blue CLOTH, DUCK, CANVAS, FLANNEL, DRILL, SHOES, BOOTS, BLANKETS, Bed COVERS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.
Also,
6 Portable Fire ENGINES and 4 Old BOILERS, belonging to H.M.S. *Salamis*, with Furnace Bars, Furnace Frames, and Smoke Box Doors, weighing about 75 tons.
The Boilers are laying at the Government Store, Kowloon.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
1558 Hongkong, 24th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF COURT.

SALE by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1870, through the Agency of Mr. BERTHELIER, auctioneer.

Captains, Merchants, Contractors, &c., are informed that on Thursday, the 15th September, 1870, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the request of Captain Ménard, and by an order of the Tribunal of Commerce of Saigon, the sale will take place at the sale-room, Clarmer Street, of the vessel
"MILLE TONNES,"
French Ship, of Nantes, of 735 Tons Register, built at Quebec, 1864, coppered, and now lying in the port of Saigon, (where she can daily be visited) with chains, anchors, accessories, rigging, and apparel, without exception, of which a detailed inventory can be seen at the auctioneer. Payment cash on the fall of the hammer.
For particulars apply to Mr Ménard, care of Kaltenbach, Engles & Co., or the Auctioneer. 1583

G. AROBENIUS, AUCTIONEER,
HAS received instructions from Messrs. Textor Co., to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), on
TUESDAY,
September 20th, 1870, at eleven A.M., within his Sales Rooms,—
The well known North-German Iron Screw Steamer
"TA-PANG-NYO,"
Built by Blackwood and Gordon, Glasgow, in 1864, of the very best materials. She is in excellent condition in every respect. Her length is 235 feet, breadth 28 feet, depth 22 feet 9 inches. She has 2 direct acting Engines, 240 nominal horse-power, will work up to 400; and 2 tubular boilers, all by the same builders. Capacity of bunkers, 140 tons. Her register tonnage is 517, and gross tonnage about 800. She consumes about 18 tons Coal a day, with a speed of 10 to 12 knots. Japan Coals can be used to great advantage.
Inventory can be seen, and all further particulars ascertained, on application to the undersigned, who also will issue cards for inspection.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid, and the Vessel to be at purchasers' risk, at fall of the hammer; the remainder to be paid within ten days from the date of sale, or the first payment will be forfeited. The purchaser to bear all expense of transfer.
G. AROBENIUS,
Auctioneer.
1586 Shanghai, 24th August, 1870.

WANTED, an English or German NURSE-MAID. Apply to the Messageries Imperiales Offices.
tf 1228 Hongkong, 29th June, 1870

WANTED for an outport, a CLERK (German or English) for general office work, and conversant with shipping business. Apply to A. B. O., care of *Daily Press* Office.
1w 1587 Hongkong, 30th August, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Handsome Black Timor PONIES, are a good match, gentle, and well broken to either single or double harness.
For further particulars, Address X., *Daily Press Office.*
tf 1531 Hongkong, 20th August, 1870.

F. D. WALKER & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS
AND
GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS,
No. 248, YOKOHAMA,
1y 641 JAPAN. [Ap. 4

PHRENOLOGY AND ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR HUME will shortly visit Hongkong, for the purpose of demonstrating the above sciences.
See future advertisements.
tf 1548 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remetal them in their Stone Docks (with Caisoon gates) at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.
By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.
In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.
No Policy Fees charged.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

RUTTER'S Exchange TABLES.
Rutter's Tea and Silk TABLES.
Ice's LAWS OF SHIPPING.
STEVENS ON STOWAGE.
Abbot's LAW OF MERCHANT SHIPPING AND SEAMEN.
BAILEY ON GENERAL AVERAGE.
CHINA PILOT.
HOPKINS ON AVERAGE.
Horsburgh's DIRECTORY.
BOARD OF TRADE EXAMINATION FOR OFFICERS.
New COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS.
King's INTEREST TABLES.
Inman's NAUTICAL TABLES.
Anderson's MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE.
Barnes' BOOK-KEEPING.
Goodfellow's MEASURER.
Webster's Unabridged DICTIONARY.
German and English DICTIONARIES of
Ollendorff's German and English METHODS.
Ollendorff's Spanish and English METHODS.
STONEHENGE on the HORSE.
STONEHENGE on the DOG.
CABINET LAWYER.
Townsend's MANUAL OF DATES.
Mrs. Beeton's Every-day COOKERY.
Mrs. Beeton's HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.
ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERYTHING.
Froude's ENGLAND.
Chambers' CYCLOPŒDIA.
Colenso's ARITHMETIC and KEY.
Barnard Smith's School ARITHMETIC.
Dr. Gardner's Household MEDICINE.
Tennyson's POEMS.
Waverley NOVELS, new edition.
Spelling Reading and Drawing BOOKS.
Family BIBLES.
Children's Picture BOOKS.
MULTITUDES.
Manifold WRITERS.
Account BOOKS, in small Sizes.
Vegetable and Flower SEEDS.
Ladies' UMBRELLAS.
Playing CARDS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1543 Hongkong, 30th August, 1870.

FOR SALE,
Ex late Arrivals.

ALL kinds of Copper SIDELIGHTS, Masthead LANTERNS, and Globe LANTERNS.
GRINDSTONES, from 1 feet to 4 feet.
Best Canvas HOSE, all sizes.
do. Leather do. "
Suction and India Rubber HOSE, all sizes.
Belting LEATHER.
Fire GRATES.
Wire ROPE, from 1 to 4½ in.
Side and Deck LIGHTS, with Brass Frames.
Copper Boat NAILS and Copper RIVETS, all sizes.
Brass Sunk Flush BOLTS.
do. and Iron Barrel do.
All kinds of MORTICE and other Door LOCKS, with Furniture.
Brass Cabin HOOKS, all sizes.
FILES, 1 all kind up to 16 in.
Brass SCREWS, all sizes.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 1517 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

WANTED.

A FOUR or Six-roomed HOUSE with outhouses, and if possible Stable attached. Address, stating terms, H., care of this paper.
tf 1509 Hongkong, 18th August, 1870.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.
They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—
Equire, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves ... $0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits,
6 lbs. tins ... 0.75 each.
12 " ... 1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits ... 0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits ... 0.07 "
NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.
tf 1431 D. NOWROJEE & Co.

THE undersigned, of Kwong Hing, No. 57, at South Lane, Tsuyh, was hitherto a partner in the business carried on by Kwong Kee Coal Shop; but lately by mutual agreement he has transferred his shares to some other party, and consequently his interest and responsibility in the said shop has ceased.
Kwong Hing, Shop of the undersigned, has always on hand all sorts of best Coal for sale, at a very moderate price.
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop.
3m 1129 Hongkong, 16th June, 1870.

CARD.

MR. M. GRAY, 621 & 623, Clay St., San Francisco, respectfully announces to the American and European residents of China, the completion of such facilities, as enable him to supply, and guarantee, articles in his line in San Francisco at Manufacturer's Local Rates.
Agency by Appointment for
STEINWAY & SONS, NEW-YORK,
AND
GRAND, SQUARE, & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SONS,
and other makers of
PARLOR ORGANS, MELODEONS, &c.
BAND INSTRUMENTS,
And a complete stock of all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings, Sheet Music and Books.
At Wholesale and Retail.
All instruments carefully tested and packed in a thorough manner. [3m 1420 July 29

Notices of Firms.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.
My business will, in future, be carried on under the style of LANGDON DAVIES & CO.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
1m 1598 Hongkong, 1st September, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ROSS KAHLER will take charge of the *China Magazine* Printing and Publishing Offices, on the 1st day of September next.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
1m 1577. Hongkong, 25th August, 1870.

ON and after this date, the branch of our firm in Hongkong has been transferred to Messrs. DERODE, DUBOIS & Co.
Paris, 30th June, 1870.
P. & P. DERODE FRERES.

ON and after this date, the business of Messrs. P. & P. DERODE FRERES, at Hongkong, will be carried under our name.
Mr. V. LAVOISIER only is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration. Dated Paris, 2nd of June.
1w 1579 DERODE, DUBOIS & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. S. H. DAVID is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 1570 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. CASUMBHOY KHETSEY is authorized to sign our firm in Hongkong and China.
N. KESSOWJEE & Co.
1m 1563 Hongkong, 25th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore carried on by me and A. HABIBBHOY at Hongkong and Bombay, under the style of R. HABIBBHOY having been dissolved by mutual consent, I have established myself at these places as a General Merchant and Commission Agent, under the name of REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.
The house at Bombay will be conducted under my own immediate superintendence; and the business at Hongkong will be carried on by me, under the management and superintendence of Mr. JUMALBHOY JAIRAZ, who is authorized to sign my name and firm.
REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.
1m 1484 Hongkong, 10th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY and AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY is dissolved by mutual consent.
R. HABIBBHOY.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1870.
WITH reference to the above, the undersigned begs to give notice that he will carry on the business as heretofore in the old Premises of R. HABIBBHOY under the style or firm of AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY, and that Mr. BYRAMJEE JEEWANJEE is authorized to Sign the Firm.
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.
1m 1485 Hongkong, 10th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day closed our business in Hongkong.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 1290 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, under the style or firm of DENT & Co., on the premises occupied by my late firm.
JOHN DENT.
6m 1191 Shanghai, 13th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.
The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kinkiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.
tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS,
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITEWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the Premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Wooden, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVES & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

CARD.

W. H. FOSTER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO,
6m 646] CALIFORNIA. [Ap. 4

Intimations.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer
"SUWONADA,"
will be dispatched for the above ports at 4 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2d 1611 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1870.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE British Steamer
"WILLIAM MILLER,"
556 Tons Register, Captain Chas. Nyberg, will be despatched as above on or about the 6th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1600 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1870.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"AZOF,"
will leave for the above places with quick dispatch.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1870. [tf 1601

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"SUNDA,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival of the next English Mail.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" REDOE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELS, GROOS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 7.50, and the last messengers left the office at 8 10.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1870.

WE learn from a private source that MA, the Viceroy of Nankin, died on the 23rd instant, from the effects of the wounds received at the hand of an assassin a few days back. It is doubtful what motive induced the act, and whether the blow was struck by a relation to gratify private pique or whether the assassin was urged on by a faction to commit the deed, in consequence, as was alleged in some directions, of the friendliness which the Viceroy had shown towards foreigners. In either case, the death of this Official will be heard of with regret by Europeans, as there can be no doubt that he has, since his tenure of office commenced, shown himself conscientiously desirous so far as lay in his power, to act fairly and honestly by foreign subjects. It will be recollected that he arrived at Nankin at the time when Mr. Consul MEDHURST was negotiating with a view to obtaining reparation for the Yangchow outrage, and that TSENG-KWO-FAN endeavoured to throw the responsibility of settling that difficulty upon MA, who, however, clearly avoided it by refusing to take the seals until the matter was settled. In respect to the troubles recently threatened at Nankin, MA seems to have acted with great temperance and fairness, and, considering the strong factions in existence, with courage unusual in a Chinese official. He went himself to the Catholic Hospital, inspected the whole of the buildings, showed his respect and friendliness to the Fathers by partaking of a repast with them, and finally issued so stringent a notification that he succeeded in keeping under the threatened outbreak, until the arrival of an English gunboat off Nankin made matters more secure. But for his wise and conscientious conduct, there seems now no reason to doubt that Nankin would have been the scene of as bloody a tragedy as that which has recently taken place at Tientsin. Under such circumstances, no one can fail to feel regret at the sad end of Viceroy MA's life. Foreigners owe to him the preservation of many of their number, and all must feel that on his death it is right to pay that tribute to his memory, which is one of the highest earthly rewards of upright and honourable conduct. The regret at the occurrence is increased, when it is remembered what terrible calamities the foolish Chinese people are now bringing down upon themselves; and how cruelly they misunderstand such men as the late Viceroy, who have the sense to endeavour to keep down the spirit of hostility to foreigners, which is fast bringing more and more trouble upon the country. In the affair at Nankin, MA acted in such a way as would save his country from trouble and in consequence was opposed and hooted in all directions. Though it is not yet known whether the actual cause of his assassination was his friendship to foreigners, it is beyond doubt that his fame was blackened on account of the action he took, and this probably emboldened the faction adverse to him to take his life.

It is to be feared that his death will have a serious influence on the other officials. It is a proof of the desperate state into which the minds of the Chinese have become of late worked up, and will tend to produce among the mandarins still greater dread than they have already of the responsibility of taking any action calculated to excite the popular feeling. And this fear will also be in some degree justified. A large section of the Chinese will undoubtedly be under the belief that the Viceroy was assassinated, simply because he acted honourably towards foreigners, and this will have the effect of making them even bolder than they now are in their demands. The startling events that have of late occurred in China, all point to increasing faction and anarchy, and indicate in a way which can hardly be mistaken that the days of the present Dynasty are rapidly drawing to a close. The most powerful officials in the country are not only divided, but almost openly hostile. Confidence can be felt in no direction; internecine war already ravages many of the finest provinces of the Empire, and the authorities at the capital are incompotent to restore order in any direction.

IN the articles which have recently appeared in these columns upon the desirability of establishing a Town Council for the management of the details of local administration in Hongkong, it was pointed out that the two chief advantages which would result, from that step, would be a diminution in the heavy expenditure now often incurred for works which are either not wanted or defectively carried out; a more careful and effectual handling of the public money, and the provision of means for meeting the smaller matters of local government—paving, lighting, watering, draining, and such other details of town management—in place of the cumbrous system now in force of framing ordinances on each little matter of this kind as it springs up. A further, and by no means a small advantage of the proposed measure, would be an improvement in the management of the Chinese and the Chinese quarter. A large number of the miscellaneous duties now performed at the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's office are really such as, under any ordinary form of local government, would be performed by the staff of the Town Council. Registration, the issue of licences, the supervision of markets, the provision of suitable watchmen—of course, however, under the direction of the Superintendent of Police—are measures which experience fully proves can be far better entrusted to the public to manage by means of a Board appointed by themselves, than by any government official, who is responsible only to his superiors in the service, and not directly accountable to the Community at large. The illustrations, which we have had from time to time of the manner in which the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's Department works in regard to other portions of the local government, have been far from encouraging. There appears to be a want of recognised rule and system, and an amount of doubtfulness as to what actually is done that cannot but be detrimental to the interests of the public, especially in connection with people so subtle in seizing a point to their advantage as are the Chinese. Placed, however, under the management of a properly constituted Town Council, there cannot be much doubt that the government of the Chinese in this Colony could be conducted far more satisfactorily than it is at present. The experience of Shanghai is sufficient to give grounds for hoping the best from such an arrangement. There, no difficulty is found in ascertaining with certainty all that is going on among the Chinese, and in framing the local regulations accordingly. But what is perhaps of more importance in one point of view is that the public themselves know precisely what is done by the local Government in respect to the whole settlement, whereas here, they are in complete darkness concerning by far the most numerous portion of the population. This cannot be thought by any one a desirable state of things; but it is to be feared it will prove a necessary one, until a Board or Town Council be established, which will be able to take such matters under its charge and whose members will be responsible to the public for the manner in which they conduct them. We may be certain that the attention which would be thereby called to all such matters would secure their being conducted upon a far more satisfactory, and also a far more economical, system, than can possibly be the case under existing arrangements. We should not hear much longer that the Police were entirely dependent upon the Chinese for information, and the government would be able to discover criminals by some more suitable means than the runners attached to the office of Mr. D. R. CAMDWELL. There are numbers of shrewd men in influential positions in this Colony, who would be able to turn their talents to good account for the benefit of the public; who would very soon find the necessity of keeping the Chinese element in the Colony under proper subordination to other Departments; and who would not be content to be dependent upon natives for information as to how to govern them. This would be by no means one of the least advantages which would result from the establishment of a Hongkong Town Council, and if the other benefits which have already been discussed are also taken into account, sufficient will, it is hoped, have been shown to induce the public at last to make an effort to obtain this much wanted reform.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The course of events as reported by telegrams to the present time is as follows. The French army of the Rhine was under the major-generalship of Marshal Lebœuf, the left division operating on the Prussian frontier near Saarbruck, which is within the Prussian confines, and west of the Vosges range. The right division, under the subordinate command of Marshal MacMahon, was also operating on the frontier, but on the east of the Vosges, that is, in the neighbourhood of Weissenburg. On the 6th of August, the French appear to have been attacked at both points, and to have retreated in a long line towards Metz on the one hand, and Haguenau on the other. The main body concentrated at Metz, after a supplementary engagement on the Saar, probably near Forbach, (the main stream running close to that village) in which they were also repulsed. On the 7th, the Crown Prince commanding the South German troops, was engaged by the French right at Worth, a few miles north of Weissenburg. MacMahon having again advanced to that point on being reinforced from the corps of General Failly and Marshal Canrobert, who had taken up positions at Phalsburg and Nancy. From Weissenburg to Metz the most accessible route lies through Haguenau, Nancy, and Pont à Mousson, but as this route was held by the French, the Crown Prince may have formed the idea of reaching Lebœuf's position and joining the other portion of his own forces by crossing the Vosges nearer Weissenburg. To prevent this, preparations were made (and doubtless carried out) to defend the Vosges passes by means of detachments from Lebœuf's main body centred at Metz. The subsequent course of events, however, rendered it unnecessary for the Prussians to take this route, as will be seen presently. The French from their central position at Metz seem to have still held the country as far as the frontier at Forbach, a few miles south of Saarbruck, whence they were originally repulsed. MacMahon's troops, it will be remembered, were now also on the frontier at Worth. A general engagement took place on the 7th between the French forces resting on these two points and the respective portions of the Prussian army opposed to them. The result was that the French suffered a severe defeat, and retreated along their whole line, while the Prussians on the west occupied Forbach, having burned and evacuated Saarbruck, and on the east appear to have intercepted MacMahon's communication with Phalsburg. The *Ceylon Observer*, on receiving the news of the battle at Worth and Forbach, made the following remarks:—"MacMahon fell back before the victorious Prussians through Haguenau along the Strasburg railway until he found refuge and a strong position in the town of Saverne, standing on the river Zorn, and at the eastern foot of the Vosges mountains, which are here steep and high. There he has rallied his troops, recalling those who made their way further back by the railway through the mountain passes towards Nancy, and at Saverne, MacMahon must have an exceedingly strong military position. On the other hand, it is indispensable that the Crown Prince should dislodge him, and drive his army further back before taking steps to unite himself with the victors of Saarbruck. Even if practicable, he could not think of crossing the rugged Vosges range, leaving MacMahon in his rear." The *Observer* has here assumed the "Avenues" of the telegram means Saverne, on the direct route from Haguenau to Phalsburg (just beyond Saverne) Lunerville, and Nancy. Certainly there appears to be no better supposition. On the 8th, it was reported that the Prussians had crossed the Rhine at Colmar. This was subsequently denied, and in any case appears very improbable, as that town is far to the south of Weissenburg, and completely removed from the basis of operations. On the 9th, the French on the west were still concentrated at Metz. Then it was that the Cabinet and General Lebœuf appear to have resigned almost simultaneously, for directly after the resignation of the Cabinet we hear that Marshal Bazaine has succeeded to the command in chief of the Army of the Rhine. Meanwhile, the Prussians had occupied, besides Forbach, the town of Sarreguemines, between Forbach and the Vosges, and that of Haguenau, on the route above mentioned from Weissenburg to Metz. MacMahon upon this fell back on Nancy, also in that route, as he had succeeded in restoring communication with Failly on the previous day. Failly must also have fallen back either before or at the same time with MacMahon. After this the telegraph assures us that Strasburg was surrounded by the Prussians. But Strasburg lies south of Haguenau, and decidedly, though not immensely, off the route to Nancy and Metz. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the surrounding of it, was a another telegram suggests, a feint, in order to draw the French from the Nancy and Metz route and divert their attention. It is not stated and does not appear likely, that the ruse succeeded. On the other hand, it may have been a *bonâ fide* move, the Prussians perhaps not considering it a waste of time to go out of their way to occupy so important a town. The town, however, which was reported occupied by the Prussians, is evidently not Strasburg but Phalsburg. The latter is the correction given in these columns on Wednesday, and also the independent spelling in a *Ceylon Observer* telegram which appeared yesterday. Phalsburg is, as above stated, a few miles from Saverne on the high road to Nancy, but off the railway line. In any case, probably MacMahon remained at Nancy. The *Ceylon Observer* says on this point:—General Sainte Sauveur, we believe, commands at Strasburg, which is strongly fortified, with its citadel outworks extending almost to the Rhine. It remains to be seen if MacMahon adventures on its relief, or leaves the gallant defenders to do their best while he watches the operations at Metz where the grand stake must be played out." On the west, or rather what was now the north, the French after the occupation of Forbach by the Prussians, fell back on the Moselle, which they subsequently crossed in retreating to Metz. They were pursued by the Prussian cavalry, who then awaited the other forces before the town. After this the Prussian cavalry in the east (or south) gained a victory at Luneville, before arriving at Nancy, which latter town they occupied on the 13th, presumably driving MacMahon, Canrobert, and Failly back towards Metz. Advancing still further, the Prussian cavalry attempted to occupy Pont à Mousson, whence, however, they were repulsed. The position in which the fighting is left by the last accounts received in this: The French at Metz expected hourly to be attacked by Prince Friedrich Karl, while in the south they were probably *near* Metz, mounted by the forces of the Crown Prince, whose headquarters were at Herny, which must be between Nancy and Pont à Mousson, while his advances were at Pont à Mousson itself.

With regard to the movements by sea, the telegrams speak for themselves. The French squadron was before Kiel, a Baltic port of Schleswig-Holstein. The Danes of the Prussian province object to their new nationality, and naturally, at least so say the French papers, rejoice at the appearance of the French. The second French squadron had passed Dover en *route* for the same waters, and we shall probably hear shortly of some important movements on the Prussian coast line.

Since the above was written, the important telegram published yesterday morning was received. The French must have been driven back upon Metz from Pont à Mousson, and the two divisions of the Prussian army must have attacked simultaneously the whole French body at that town. From Metz, their only advantageous line of retreat is towards Verdun, on the way to Paris. The new corps from Chalons ought to meet them at or near Verdun.

The French Gunboat *Coetlogon* left Shanghai on the 25th ultimo, for Nanking. It is stated that her instructions are to watch the progress of events at Nanking, and if an attack is made on French subjects to afford them the means of retreat from danger, using force if found necessary.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

September 1st.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

LYNCH LAW.

A-Oi, a married woman, living in West Sayingpoon, complained that five of her neighbours—them, one school boy; item, one widow, item, three married women—had interfered with her while engaged in the removal of her furniture. She had not rented the house from them, but it was true that one of them is the proprietor of it. The second defendant pleaded that complainant was in her debt for rent, and on that account she was preventing the removal of her things. Cautioned and discharged.

STYES.

There were also cases of unlawfully lodging coolies without license, and of harbouring pigs, which latter is also *defende*.

DRAWE.

Lee Ahung, of Samoei, a coolie, who has been under the observation of the Colonial Surgeon, having been pronounced insane, was discharged, and given 50 cents from the poor box.

THE REMINISCENCES OF ONE YOUTH.

Wong Ayee, aged 19 years, of Tungkoon, a cook, surprised by C.P.C. No. 17, superintending a three stick gambling fakement, fled incontinently, leaving the bank, 120 cash (12 cents), a prey to H.M. officer. Defendant admitted that he was in gaol when he had all the tenderness of six years, and that for gambling he had been flogged on the breach. Sentenced to two months' with hard labour as a rogue and a vagabond.

YESTERDAY HUNTING TO-DAY.

Chow-Afung, formerly of Sunon, but quite recently of the Victoria, was arrested by C.P.C. No. 39 in the Hollywood-Road, because he was given to understand that the man had been often in gaol. Mr. Grey stated him to have been a prisoner for two years for escape. He was discharged on the 29th ultimo, at the termination of his sentence. Defendant pleaded that in the interval elapsed he had not had sufficient time to go away; had he the means he would be off at once. Mr. Grey, however, stated that the man had received his gratuity money, and therefore was in a condition to pay his passage money. Discharged on the condition that his shadow should project outside the limits of Hongkong and its dependencies before sunset to-morrow, otherwise, if taken, to be re-consigned to the Victoria as a rogue and vagabond.

A WATCHMAN?

Low Chin Sing, watchman at the Tang Hing Theatre, formerly of the Macao Police and shady at that, at one So To Yu, P.C. No. 50, spoke the truth, was fined 50 cents for being without [illegible] also ordered to find security in $25, for one month. It appeared that during his period of service in the Macao Police he had been punished several times, once for picking pockets in a gambling house. Defendant's name was not inscribed on the visitor's book at the Victoria.

RATIOCINATION.

The art or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises, was neatly illustrated by John Miles, a quartermaster of H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*, who was charged by one Chan Achin, the master of the Nam Shing Coffee House, in the Queen's Road, with having entered upon his establishment in company with another man, between 7 and 8 o'clock p.m. on the 31st ultimo, and there eaten and consumed savoury viands to the value of 25 cents each. After dinner was over, defendant told the other man he might go, because he would settle the score. Complainant then asked him for payment, but he would not pay. Landlord then tried to prevent him going, but being the weaker of the two, he had received a slap on the face, upon which he had given defendant into custody. Defendant said that he did remember being there, but supposed he must have been *there*, or else he would not be *here*. Fined 50 cents, or 1 to pay amends 50 cents.

OUT IN THE DEW.

Tsang Ancai, who described himself as a poor coolie, without friends, with nothing to do, and nowhere to live, and whose appearance guaranteed his statement that he was very ill, was sent to prison for fourteen days, *without* hard labour. P.C. No. 95 found him lying *sub jove frigido* upon the wall which surrounds St. Stephen's Chapel.

THE "COLORADOS" BREAK THEIR SHEEP.

Joseph Bolton of England, William McPherson and William Stephens of New York, A.B., U.S.S. *Colorado*, were fined 50 cents, and ordered to pay amends of 75 cents each, convicted of disorderly behaviour in a licensed brothel, and of having injured certain furniture and fixings therein. Their defence was a condition of oblivion as to all things terrestial and celestial.

THE LABOURER WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.

Do Boirie, a native of Goa, a musician, was ordered to pay amends to the chair coolies who deposed that they had carried him for three hours, and had been offered by defendant nine cents, which insignificant sum he had afterwards offered to supplement with one cent more.

UNLAWFUL PAWNING.

About the 20th day of last month Mr. Nelson Spratt of the Praya East, placed his gold watch chain, value $100, in the hands of a silversmith in the Queen's Road Central, that it might be repaired, which confidence he requited by placing, lodging, and pawning the said article for $21 and 2 mace in the Yee Koong shop, Graham Street. Inspector Grimes having been notified of the fact, took charge of the case, arrested the silversmith, and placed him on the sheet, charged him with unlawfully pawning goods held in trust.

Mr. Nelson Spratt having been sworn, stated that he was a shipwright, living in Wanchai. About the 20th of August the defendant, Chow Atuk, shopman in the Tai Fook shop came to his place, and he had given to him a gold chain to repair, which he promised to return in two days. Defendant used to work for some men on his premises, and as the work was small, he had entrusted it to him. At that time he said he had a shop in Queen's Road. At the end of two days he did not fetch my chain, although defendant and he had met the day before yesterday. Witness' son had been looking for him, and got the pawn ticket produced. Witness had then gone to Tai Fook shop, but they said they did not know the defendant; witness's son had told him that it was there he had seen defendant. When there he had asked for a chit that they would be responsible, but they would not do so. Witness had taken the defendant the day before yesterday, and he stayed all night and all day yesterday, and all night last night. He was free to go, however, wherever he pleased, he had his chow-chow and drink. He sent chits for his friends, he believed they were about to redeem the chain. Defendant had said Tai Fook people had gone, and that when they returned he would get the chain. The chain was found in the pawnshop on the day that he went to live with him (witness). Witness had given defendant the option either of staying with him or going to the Central Station, he had preferred going with him. The intrinsic value of the chain was about 45 Taels, but it was beyond that value to witness as the gift of a brother, who brought it from afar. Case remanded.

MONTHLY LICENSING MEETING.

The usual monthly meeting of Justices took place at eleven o'clock yesterday morning at the Magistracy, when C. May, James Russell, and Lewis Moorson, Esquires, were present, the Senior Police Magistrate in the Chair.

Applications were received and disposed of in the following order: Andre a Wohlters, a mariner, applied for the transfer of the licence held by Richard Gorman, the present proprietor of the Lord Nelson Tavern. No Police objections—Granted. Christian Wagner, a musician, applied for the transfer of the adjunct License held under Ordinance No. 11 of 1868, for the Cosmopolitan Billiard Rooms, which was not granted, the justices considering it undesirable to renew the License to the premises in questions (Albion).

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

LEE AYEE v. MIOSSIE.—$26.00.—His Honor said judgment must go for the full amount claimed. There were no regulated charges for pilots at this port, and the contract in writing was made by the Captain with his eyes open. At the same time he was quite convinced that the transaction was a "squeeze."

P. SIQUEIRA v. R. S. PINTO.—$20.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

LAI ASEE v. MUK KWONG.—$27.—This was a cross-action against a case heard a few days since. The present plaintiff (then the defendant) wished to set off in that case the value of a goat, and was not allowed to do so. "And now he's brought the action, and he says he's sold a goat," said the judge; and the case went on. The defendant said the plaintiff had already had credit for the goat, and His Honor suggested a reference to any suitable person. At any rate, if it was not referred, it must be postponed for the attendance of the defendant's accountant and the plaintiff's wife.

KWAN LONG KEE v. CHUN CHOONG CHEONG.—$23.83.—Postponed to Monday next. Mr. Francis for plaintiff, Mr. Hazeland for defendant.

LEUNG WOO v. MOO CHING HING.—$19.25.—It appeared that defendant's brother, former owner of his shop, had retired to California, leaving behind him anxious enquirers after him and his money. The plaintiff states that he bought the business for $60), and as he was living in the shop before its evacuation by his brother (cousin-brother rather), His Honor thought it was very extraordinary that he should not have known the state of affairs. The case must stand over, as there was another one defended by Mr. Hazeland of larger amount but involving the same question, which had better to tried first.

LEE KING TONG v. MOO CHING HING.—$500.—This was the companion case to the preceding. Mr. Toller for plaintiff, Mr. Hazeland for the defendant. Postponed until Monday.

POON YU CHUNG v. LOO YAM SING.—$500.—Postponed. Defendant will bring a cross action, and both will be heard together, Mr. Toller for plaintiff, Mr. Caldwell for defendant.

KEE SING v. HADJI SHAIFF.—$292.00.—Postponed by consent, Mr. Caldwell (for plaintiff) feeling somewhat indisposed.

W. SCHMIDT v. E. PARKER.—$185.00. Postponed.

E. PARKER v. W. SCHMIDT.—$25.00.—In this case the plaintiff claimed the value of a bill paid by him to the defendant, in the following peculiar manner. It was not a Bill of Exchange, but simply the account of Mr. Fletcher against the Trustees for repairs to the Cathedral organ. It was certified correct by Mr. Sangster, Fletcher paid it to Parker in discharge of a debt, and the latter similarly passed it on the Schmidt, who, on presenting it to Mr. Mitchell for payment, found that it was useless to him, and could only be paid to Fletcher. When Fletcher heard this, he suggested that the bill should be torn up. This last office Schmidt performed for it. The case was dismissed.

W. POWER v. T. MCBEAN.—$50.—The plaintiff is tenant of certain apartments owned by defendant, at $10 per month. The former left the apartments, and states that he empowered defendant to relet them, if he could find a tenant for the residue of his term. Defendant says he empowered him to relet at $8, month by month. This was the whole question in dispute, defendant having relet for a month, and plaintiff wishing to make out a cancellation of his contract for five remaining months. His Honor didn't see, however, where the damages claimed, would come in. If the contract was broken, plaintiff would simply have no more rent to pay, and he should have waited till he was sued. As, however, both parties wished the question decided whether or not the contract had been broken, the Court postponed the investigation of this matter until Monday.

TANG ALOOK v. CHUN LENG SHONG.—$213.20. Struck out. No appearance.

HO AYSONG v. WU ASUI.—$283.32. Mr. Hazeland for plaintiff. Postponed until Tuesday.

A. ULLMANN v. A. ROBINSON.—$26.25. Judgment for plaintiff. Defendant did not appear.

ATICK v. P. DOHERTY.—$19.70. Settled.

J. MCBEAN v. J. A. MARTO. Interpleader. Settled.

YUI AYOW v. HO ACHO.—$16.00. In this case defendant denied that he was a partner in a certain pottery-shop, but only a coolie therein. Producing a book showing the names of the firm, he asserted that his name was not among them. His Honor, however, elicited the fact that one Ho Achew was a partner, but this gentleman had "gone to Canton," and will probably postpone his reappearance till the Greek Kalends. Meanwhile, the case is postponed for further evidence. Defendant showed an inclination to take his book back with him, but the Court did not see it. Ho Achiu or Ho Acho looked surprised, and retired awkwardly.

CHEE KEE v. CHIN ALO.—$37.87. The cause of action was nine years old, and consequently the plaintiff could not have recovered even if he had made his case. But both he and his witness contradicted themselves and each other so flagrantly, that the judge remarked severely upon their inconsistency, observing that the witness had told an abominable falsehood, and it would serve him right if he went them both to gaol.

TIENTSIN.

The *Courier*, has the following items of news in addition to those given yesterday:—

Li-hung-chang's advanced guard was seen entering Tientsin to-day (17th); a fortnight since Li was reported at Paou-ting-foo, where he is supposed to be still. Ting is not expected to arrive for another fortnight. 100,000 troops are believed to be now massed within a day's journey of Tientsin. It is reported that Tseng-kwo-fan has been notified by the Emperor that the three men demanded by the French will not be given up, though some of the underlings are to be punished by the Mandarins.

It is intended to man the Taku forts as soon as the French leave this, and the defences are to be made stronger than ever before they return.

The sale of the fans of which you have heard on which the massacre was depicted, is said to have been prohibited by the new Chi-fu, and the same official is likewise reported to have issued a proclamation against spreading idle rumours.

The Chinese told me to-day that Tseng-kwo-fan has received promotion from Prince Kung, and now ranks as a Prince. On the other hand, a foreigner told me Tseng was getting into disgrace and is to be removed.

The American Consul is reported to have asked Captain Taylor of the *Ashuelot* if he had any instructions from Peking. Captain T. replied in the negative. The Consul said things looked black and gloomy, and feared war would follow, adding "I have done my best to avoid it." Poor gentleman! he has done his best to bring it on.

In this connection the following incident is significant. A Chinese Christian coming in from the country, when about 50 *li* from this, took passage in a carrier cart. Shortly afterwards he was joined by a small mandarin, and a little later by a foot soldier, who entered into conversation together. The soldier said he had travelled 130 *li* that day, and was going express. The troops which has come from Ngan-whui were pressing on as fast as possible. Tseng-kwo-fan had sent for them to come in haste; these orders they received on 5th June, and they left Ngan-hwui in the same month, coming by way of Pao-ting-fu. The soldier asked the mandarin the cause of the movement and why they were sent for. The Mandarin replied, "Oh! I know all about it. You are going to *blockade the river*." If this story be correctly reported, Tseng-kwo-fan would appear to be, as is generally supposed, the prime mover in these troubles.

HANKOW.

Few samples of third crops teas have been shown in the Hankow market; the majority having been sent directly on to Shanghai. Those shown appear to represent a fair average crop. Prices have given way a little, in consequence of recent news. There is a report that all purchasing of leaf up country has been stopped.—*N. C. Daily News.*

FOOCHOW.

A Foochow correspondent writes:—"The natives here are well acquainted with the facts of the Tientsin massacre, but affect to treat the matter lightly; and, two months having elapsed since it occurred, believe it is now all over; and that the French have been afraid to insist on punishment. No hostility to foreigners has been shown of late, but a contemptuous expression is noticeable.—*Ibid.*

NEWCHWANG.

(Courier.)

In my last note to you I mentioned that Newchwang had been visited by unusually heavy rains. When I wrote, we knew nothing of the damage suffered in the interior. In the direction of Moukden the country has been thoroughly flooded and many villages all but entirely destroyed. The great plain resembled a sea; and for days after the rain ceased, the water flowed from the distant mountains and great valleys in such quantity, as to appreciably affect the depth of its basin over a very extended surface. For a whole week the river was so charged with rain water from the hills that there were practically no flood tides; and the immense force of the ebb tides was observed with great interest. The people in the villages are in many cases sufferers from absolute want. In numerous places the crops are destroyed; and already the more fortunate people who possess grain, are beseiged by the starving, who force their more prosperous neighbours to relieve them in their dire necessity. Many of these poor people must suffer terribly in the ensuing winter.

Already the rumour of war between France and Germany affects our trade. Six days ago a sailing vessel brought the intelligence that France had declared war against Germany. So utterly unprepared for war were we that no one credited the statement. When four days ago the *Kiu-shu* brought later dates, confirming the previous rumour, captains of German vessels became alarmed. The North-German vessels the *Arab*, the *Meta* and the *Maria*, which had started on their southward voyage, returned to a safe anchorage a few yards beyond the limits of the harbour. The Consul has warned masters sailing German ships, that if they leave the port, they do so at their own risk. It is said one or two French gunboats are outside the bay ready to pounce on any unfortunate German vessel which may venture to go to sea. An officer from a French man of war boarded an English vessel, the *Ellon Castle*, about 120 miles from this port and demanded to see the ship's papers.

The Chinese merchants are in a state of great distress. They feel it very hard that the German ships which have their cargo on board, will neither move on, nor return to them their cargoes.

Business is still dull. The weather is pleasant, and the roads begin to get passable.

The *Kiushu* starts in a few minutes (6 a.m.) for Shanghai.

20th August, 1870.

THE COMMAND OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The *Times* of July 19th prints the following from its Paris correspondent:—

Some of the papers announce the Emperor's departure for Tuesday or Wednesday, but this is probably a mere surmise, for the day is kept secret for obvious reasons, and will probably be known only a few hours before he leaves Paris. It is certain that his Majesty will take command, and equally so that the Prince Imperial will accompany him. The Empress is well pleased at the decision, and replies cheerfully to those who condole with her upon the coming separation from her only child. It is right, she is reported to have said, that the Prince should thus early begin his apprenticeship to the noble profession of arms, and prove himself worthy of France, of the name Napoleon, and of that of the valiant race of Guzman, from which, on her side, he springs. Those who are acquainted with the Empress's character—with her high spirit and almost virile courage—will not be surprised at the fortitude she displays in encountering a double separation, which, however bravely met, cannot but be very painful to her as a wife and a mother. Marshal Bazaine has left for the army, with his staff. He is to command a corps of 80,000 men, hereafter to be increased to 120,000, consisting of seven or eight divisions, including the army of Paris and the troops now at Metz. Marshal MacMahon, by this time, in Paris, is to have another great command.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE MONEY MARKET.

(Economist, July 16.)

One effect of the war and of the excitement on the Stock Exchange consequent on it will be that the dealing in foreign stocks will be rendered more healthy. A great number of new loans have lately been introduced into our money market, and all have been received with a certain amount of public approbation. But all the stock represented by these loans has not yet sunk down to the public; some part—in many cases a very large part—still remains in the hands of speculators in London, and is held by means of money borrowed in various ways. A considerable part of this money will now gradually be called in. After the rapid changes of last week, and the impossibility of maintaining margins, the lenders do not like their security. Some borrowers are already in difficulties; more may be expected to be so; and a larger number still will after late events, only pay back the advances made to them on such terms as will leave them with very little, if anything. A considerable sum of money borrowed for foreign stock transactions will, we believe, soon be called in, and as this will come back to Lombard-street it will tend to reduce the rate of discount on ordinary mercantile securities. In the course of the same process a certain amount of inferior brokers and dealers will be weeded from the Stock Exchange, and this will be pure gain.

The next monetary effect of war will be to bring capital to this country for investment. Such has always been the effect of recent troubles on the continent. England, as a rule, and especially in this case, stands aloof, is not at present involved in the coming hostilities, and can only be so in a remote manner. In consequence the *timid* money, so to say—the money of apprehensive and careful persons—is likely to be sent, at least for a time, to England, and this importation will for a time send down the rate of interest with us.

But if the war should be prolonged, then a wholly different set of causes will begin to operate. Both France and Prussia will become borrowers in the money market, and borrowers upon the largest scale. And this will revolutionise the Stock Exchanges of Europe. Instead of lending to the countries outside the line of full civilisation—to countries, in many cases, of very questionable credit,—they will be lending to the central Powers of the world, who are "good for" any amount of money, and who will, "at a rate," be able to borrow almost any sum they please. They will be able therefore to subtract from the ordinary discount market an enormous sum, and the effect of this will probably be to raise the rate of discount. Against this it is true we must set the capital set free by decreased trade and the capital that remains uninvested owing to suspended new trade which would have been begun but for the war, but which, owing to uncertainty engendered by the war, remains idle, and this will of course be considerable. Now that a first class war has broken out, the first effect we may broadly say will be to reduce the value of money by sending foreign capital here for security, and the second effect will be to raise the value by bringing into the market two immense borrowing nations, and at their respective times all other forces brought on by the war may be expected to be secondary to these two.

OPENING OF THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

On the 19th July the North German Parliament was opened by King William in person, who delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

"Honoured Gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation,—When at your last meeting I bade you welcome from this place, in the name of the Allied Governments, it was with joy and gratitude that I was able to bear witness to the fact that, by the help of God, success had rewarded my sincere efforts to meet the wishes of the people and the requirements of civilisation by avoiding any disturbance of the peace of Europe. Notwithstanding this assurance, the menace and imminence of war have now laid upon the Confederate Governments the duty of calling you together for an Extraordinary Session, you, as well as ourselves, will be animated with the conviction that the North German Confederation has laboured to improve the national forces, not to imperil, but to afford a greater protection to universal peace, and that when we call upon this national army to defend our independence we only obey the mandates of honour and duty. The nomination of a German Prince for the Spanish Throne, both in the bringing forward and withdrawal of which the Confederate Governments were equally unconcerned, and which only interested the North German Confederation in so far as the Government of a friendly country appeared to have upon its success the hopes of acquiring for a sorely tried people a pledge for regular and peaceful government, afforded the Emperor of the French a pretext for a *casus belli*, put forward in a manner long since unknown in the annals of diplomatic intercourse, and adhered to, after the removal of the very pretext itself, with that disregard for the people's right to the blessings of peace of which the history of a former ruler of France affords so many analogous examples. If Germany in former centuries bore in silence such violations of her rights and of her honour, it was only because in her then divided state she knew not her own strength. To-day, when the links of intellectual and rightful community which began to be knit together at the time of the Wars of the Liberation, join, the more slowly, the more surely, the different German races—to day when Germany's armament leaves no longer an opening to the enemy—the German nation contains within itself the will and the power to repel the renewed aggression of France. It is not arrogance that puts these words in my mouth. The Confederate Governments and I myself are acting in the full consciousness that victory and defeat are in the hands of Him who decides the fate of battles. With a clear gaze we have measured the responsibility which before the Judgment Seat of God and of mankind must fall upon him who drags two great and peace-loving peoples of the heart of Europe into a devastating war. The German and French peoples, but equally enjoying and desiring the blessings of a Christian civilisation and of an increasing prosperity, are all called to a more wholesome rivalry than the sanguinary conflict of arms. Yet those who hold power in France have, by preconcerted misguidance, found means to work upon the legitimate, but excitable, national sentiment of our great neighbouring people, for the furtherance of personal interests and the gratification of passions. The more the Confederate Governments are conscious of having done all our honour and dignity permitted to preserve to Europe the blessings of peace, and the more indubitable it shall appear to all minds that the sword has been thrust into our hands, so much the more confidently shall we rely upon the united will of the German Governments, both of the North and South, and upon your love of country, and so much the more confidently shall we fight for our right against the violence of foreign invaders. Inasmuch as we pursue no other object than the durable establishment of peace in Europe, God will be with us, as He was with our forefathers."

Subsequently the Parliament was formally opened by Dr. Simson for the despatch of business. Count Bismark and nearly all the members of the Federal Council were present, and there was a numerous attendance of Deputies. Count Bismark informed the House that the French Chargé d'Affaires had delivered a declaration of war against Prussia. Hereupon all present arose, and greeted the announcement with loud cheering, the persons in the gallery shouting "Hurrah!" Count Bismark added,—"After what we have heard from the King in the Speech from the Throne I have nothing more to say". On the 20th inst. Bills were introduced granting a credit of 120,000,000 of thalers for war purposes. In reply to the Speech from the Throne, the address of the Parliament states that all Germany heard with joy and pride of the dignity and earnestness with which the King repelled the unheard-of presumption of France. As in the days of the First Napoleon, those who calculate now upon the divisions of Germany would be deceived; and the misguided French nation would find out when too late the mistake it had made. Public opinion throughout the world recognised the justice of the German cause, and friendly nations would see in its triumph a pledge of deliverance from the Bonapartist lust of power. This address, which all the members stood up to listen to, was adopted unanimously. Count Bismark then said that the only document from the French Government which he possessed on the subject of the dispute was the declaration of war. A despatch from the Prussian ambassador in Paris stating that the French Government wished a letter of apology from the King he considered ridiculous, and did not lay before his Majesty. Count Bismark also stated that Prussia had rejected the mediation of England.

It has been officially announced in Berlin that French merchantmen will not be captured by the German fleet, except under circumstances in which capture would be justifiable, if they were neutral ships. The mouth of the Weser is being closed by sunken hulks. The export of arms and every variety of warlike material, including horses, coal, coke, hay, and straw, has been prohibited by the North German Confederacy. Like measures are expected on the part of the South German States.

The Times, on the Speech says:—"It is impossible to read without emotion the Speech of the noble old King who opened the North German Parliament. He summons his opponent before the judgment seat of God and of mankind for having dragged two peace-loving peoples into a demoralizing war. The sentiment to which his Majesty gives utterance, that the German and French peoples, both equally enjoying and desiring the blessings of a Christian civilization, and of an increasing prosperity, are called to a more wholesome rivalry than the sanguinary conflict of arms," must find a responsive echo in every heart. But there are epochs in history when war cannot be averted, and while we are shocked at the horrid necessity, we are forced to recognise the recurrence of that appeal to the sword which from immemorial time has been the test of rivalry and the proof of power. The French might reply to the King that Prussia had rather enjoyed the blessings of continuous annexation and of an increasing Empire. These privileges had roused the susceptibilities of France to fever heat. She had permitted the annexation of Sleswig-Holstein. She had acquiesced in the consequences of Sadowa. She had allowed the Luxembourg and Belgian Railway questions to pass by—but she expected that North Germany would refrain from any direct provocation; and herein lies the weak point of the King's speech. He refers with too much tenderness to the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, which only interested the North German Confederation in so far as the Government of a friendly country

respecting the natives of the Friends and the Peace Society, I do not think they proceed in the right method to discountenance the practice of war. "*Si vis pacem, para bellum.*"

Paradoxical as it may seem, the more systematic, skilful, and deadly the art of war becomes, the nearer do we approach the peaceful millenium pictured by the philanthropist! These views are most ably put by Mr. R. H. Horne ("Australian Facts") in an appendix called "The Two Thousand Yards Rifle." I think that steam power will be applied to cannon, that some other agency will supersede steam—and, after enormous expenses have been incurred by each of the great nations, the whole of these systems will be superseded by electricity. The highest powers of the science of optics will be brought to bear in the direction of missiles of war, after which the destruction of our species will be effected beyond the range of vision. The intervention of fields, forests, stone walls, or distance, will be ignored; and the mathematical science, applied to engines worked by electric power, will finish all known theories and practices of war. Bravery will be out of the question; soldiers will not become insane; but, on the contrary, will never advance to meet certain extermination; and from this point mankind will begin to come to its better senses. The leading minds will then awake, like children, to the perception that the highest state of "civilization," with all its fruits—the perfection of destruction included—so far from being the noblest destiny of humanity, designed by a beneficent Creator, is only a necessary step in our earnest but uncertain progress.

J. McGREGOR ALLAN.

July 18th, 1870.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

"We know something about the Chinese, and we have upon that knowledge no hesitation in asserting that the Chinese are incapable of becoming fervent Christians."—The *Cycle*, July 9th.

The affirmation contained in the last clause of the above quotation excites both wonder and grief. But when the authority upon which it rests, and which is expressed in the first part of the sentence, is taken into the account, the mind recovers its equanimity, and finds itself at leisure to wonder at the audacity of a writer who can generalise so sweepingly from attainments so insignificant.

We had settled down to the conclusion that in that search for knowledge the supremacy of the aujective method had for ever succumbed to the superior worth of the inductive. Naturally, then, we would expect an investigator to make himself acquainted with the widest possible range of facts on a given topic before allowing himself the boldness of saying he had "no hesitation in asserting." Suppose it had been the object of the *Cycle* to pass an opinion simply upon the existing generation of Chinese, and to say, we will imagine, that there are no fervent Christians among them thus far. It will be seen at once what a vast compass of knowledge is required. There are already thousands of converts in China, and these are scattered abroad in towns and hamlets, many of which are quite remote from the ordinary lines of foreign travel. All the circumstances of the outward lives of these converts,—all the inner workings of their hearts, their desires, their hopes, their joys must be accurately gauged, and this range of knowledge must include every separate individual. The suit of the proposition is too wide to admit of exceptions. For if so many as ninety and nine should be found wanting, yet the hundredth one might prove fervent, and the asserter must at once restrict the terms of his proposition. Can the *Cycle* lay claim to the thousandth part of any such knowledge? The disparity between the amount of information absolutely needed to support its assertion, and the amount we have reason to think it actually possesses, is something enormous. But the writer of that article does not stop with the past or the present. When he goes further to the extreme length of asserting that the Chinese are *incapable* of becoming fervent Christians, he lays claim for himself of such an insight into all the possible and impossible developments of three hundred millions of people for ages to come, as has never been arrogated by uninspired mortal until now.

Objection, therefore, is taken to a statement gotten up after the style of Falstaff's tavern bill, a small quantity of evidence to an intolerable deal of assertion. But fairness requires us to state the objection obtains against the excess only. A man may, on the strength of a shilling in his waistcoat, give his note payable on demand for a hundred pounds. Another may declare this not to be wortbless, but he can do so to the extent of ninety-nine pounds and nineteen shillings only. Infinite assertion can be justified by infinite knowledge only. "Some knowledge" does warrant some assertion, but nothing more. The writer in the *Cycle* has a right to the full value of his shilling. Whilst his testimony cannot be received concerning the multitudes he has never met, and knows nothing about, he must be accepted as a competent witness as to the capabilities and incapabilities of those Chinese, official and unofficial, who may be more in the sphere of his companionship. Concerning them he may assert that they are incapable of becoming fervent Christians. His superior means of information that far entitle his opinions to be heard with attention, though with none the less abated regret. His Chinese associates may be far from having any wish to become fervent Christians, but when we consider the excellencies of character that fervent Christianity implies, we doubt if they would accept it as a compliment to be told by their journalist "guide, philosopher and friend" that they were incapable of making the attainment.

OB TERSE.

A man named Weston, clerk to a London engineering firm, having been bitten by a dog, became possessed with a fear that he would die from hydrophobia, and cut his throat with a penknife, producing death.

In the current number of *Land and Water*, Mr. Frank Buckland announces a singular theory of the habits of the salmon. He says that the "beast" (such is the term Mr. Buckland applies to the noble fish) has a wonderful nose, and that he is able to recognise his own stream after a sojourn in the sea by the smell of it.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 1ST, EVENING.

The market for Bengal drug has kept quiet throughout the day. A good native demand exists for first quality Malwa. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $600, quiet; New Benares, $550, quiet; Malwa, $680, for first quality; Patna, 8th sale on three weeks' time, $630.

SEPT. 2ND, MORNING.

There is no change in the drug market.

In Manchester goods there are no transaction to report. Markets all very dull.

Bank Shares have taken another spurt; old have changed hands to-day at 25 per cent. premium, and 200 new at 18½ to 20 per cent, closing very firm, with buyers at latter rates. There is a little enquiry again for Hongkong Fires at $205 premium.

In Exchange there is nothing doing.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/3½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4 to 4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/4½
Bank Bills on demand,.....4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....74½
" 15 " 74½
Private, 30 days' sight.....75 to 75½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old 25 to 26 p.c. prem.
" New .....20 " "
Union Insurance Society of Canton .....$1,600 prem.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares,.....$1,650 prem.
China & J'pan Marine Insurance, Ts. 30 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares,.....$205 prem.
China Fire,.....$42 prem.
Victoria Fire,.....$20 prem.
H'kong & W'poa Dock.....9 per cent. dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares,.....24 p.c. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.....Ts. 5 prem.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co.....par.
China and Straits Steam Navigation.....par.
Hongkong Gas,.....$45 per share
Hongkong Hotel Shares,.....60 per cent. dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co .....20 p.c. prem.
Indo Chinese Sugar Co.....par.

SALES ON SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Birdnests, 1 case, at $1,250, by Tak Mi to Hankow merchant.

Rhinoceros Horns, 49 catties, at $1,080, by Tak Mi to Canton merchant.

White Sugar, 100 piculs, at $7.65, by Tak Mi to Hankow merchant.

Mushrooms, 40 piculs, at $38, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling merchant.

Isinglass, 40 piculs, at $35, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling merchant.

Rice, 300 piculs, at $2.95, by Kwong Man Wo to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 200 piculs, at $7.15, by Kwong Man Wo to Hongkong merchant.

Wheat Flour, 50lbs., 500 bags, at $2.30, by Hongkong merchant to travelling merchant.

T Cloth, 8lbs. 100 pieces, at $1.65, by foreign merchant to Fook Kee.

Bombay Cotton, 100 bales, at $19.25, by Parsee merchant to Yuet Wo Loong.

Bombay Cotton, 130 bales, at $18.50, by Parsee merchant to Yuet Wo Loong.

Bombay Cotton, 100 bales, at $19.50, by Parsee merchant to Yuet Wo Loong.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched
LONDON	Hugo & Otto	Rickart	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Hudson	J. M. Vaughan	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Lufra	J. Hodge	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Nesutan	Schibye	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mary Bangs	Arthur	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Suwonada (str)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	William Miller	Charles Nyberg	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	On or about the 6th inst.
SHANGHAI	Emilia (str.)	W. Lilley	Hongkong	Bourjat, Huboner & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Azof (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

With possession from 15th August next.

THE desirable PREMISES at present in the occupation of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., as their Auction Room. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1233 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.
(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gillson.
For particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 488 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790. Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, two or three spacious ROOMS, suitable for OFFICES—1st floor of building lately occupied by Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co. Apply to T. S. HOOK, SON & Co.
tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

TO LET,
From 1st September next.

HOUSE, No. 27, *Bridges Street*. Water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to J. A. CARVALHO.
3w 1501 Hongkong, 15th August, 1870.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 802 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO BE LET,
With immediate possession.

TWO ROOMS, situated in the southern portion of the Club Chambers. Water and Gas laid on.
For Particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1512 Hongkong, 16th August, 1870.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYER & Co. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to THOS. W. BARRINGTON, 47, *Wyndham Street*.
tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THOSE desirable ROOMS, known as Nos. 6 and 10, CLUB CHAMBERS.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1174. Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

TO BE LET.
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, HOGER & Co. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulum*. Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

IMPORTANT FOR YACHTSMEN AND OTHERS.

SWIMMING and LIFE PRESERVING WAISTCOATS.

A new INVENTION, registered in the United States.

On view and for Sale at KOSS & Co.
tf 1334 Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

A. FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
54, Queen's Road, Hongkong,

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.
tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE Undersigned has opened his new rooms, No. 29, *Queen's Road*, next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
J. THOMSON.
tf 915 Hongkong, 16th May, 1870.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASSFOUNDERS.
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE,
tf 600 Hongkong, 29th March, 1870.

S. W. SHARP,
Late of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Service, at Whampoa,

BEGS most respectfully to inform Ship Masters and others visiting the port in question, that he has opened his house in Bamboo Town as a General Store, and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—Goods bought and sold on Commission.
3m 1426 Whampoa, 1st August, 1870.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ac1

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE Official Notes and Evidence in the proceedings of the NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, as to the collision between the U.S. Corvette *Oneida* and the P. & O. Steamer *Bombay*.

A few copies have been forwarded to the *Daily Press* office, on sale, and may be had on application. Price 50 cents.
tf 467, Hongkong, 8th March, 1870.

For Sale.

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS,
MILLINERS, AND DRESSMAKERS,

Beg to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that in order to make room for their expected arrivals of WINTER GOODS, they intend offering from August 1st to 31st, the undermentioned articles, the whole of which have been greatly reduced in price.

DRESSES.

Plain and Fancy
SILKS, POPLINS, AND FOULARDS.

Plain and Brocho
GRENADINES AND BAREGES.

French Printed
MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, AND PIQUES

Plain and Fancy
SCOTCH LAWNS.

WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.

QUILTINGS.

Plain and Figured
MUSLINS AND GRENADINES.

PRINTED AND PLAIN ALPACCAS.

Ladies' Print and Muslin
MORNING WRAPPERS.

MUSLIN SKIRTS AND GARIBALDIES.

A lot of CORSETS.

Grenadine and Lace SHAWLS.

Grenadine and Lace JACKETS.

Muslin and Lace
COLLARS AND SETS.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

BOYS' & GIRLS' STRAW HATS.

CHILDREN'S FROCK AND PINAFORES.

BRANCH HOUSE:
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

A VENDRE,
Ex "Tafforette."

VINS D'EQUIPAGE.
HUILES D'OLIVES.
COGNACS.
P. & P. DERODE FRERES.
1m 1515 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

FOR SALE.

COWING & Co.'s Ships' PUMPS.
Two of Cowing & Co.'s FIRE ENGINES,
with Air-chamber for fire extinguishing compound.

Notice.—Only two persons are required to work this engine, with as much efficiency as 20 or 30 men can an ordinary one. The supply of water and chemicals can be constantly kept up, till the fire is extinguished.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1172 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL, best Davoe's and Pratt's.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.
ROSIN.
Adamantine CANDLES.
Dried APPLES, in barrels.
Irish WHISKEY.
Old BRANDY, Alfred Morton & Co.'s.
Desert CLARET, of 1864.
Champagne, CARTE D'OR, quarts and pints.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1173 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER, CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER, GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

NOW READY,
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese.—In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. RELI,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
By Steamer "Cambodge."
ALEXANDRE BOYER.

HAS received a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the season.
JACCONET AND MUSLIN DRESSES of the last fashions.
French Figured and Printed PERCALES.
Assorted Figured Gauze TRIMMINGS.
Ladies' STRAW HATS.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Rich Black Corded SILK LLAMAS.
THREAD GLOVES, White & Coloured.
A fine Assortment of BLACK LACE.
French and English PERFUMES, from the best makers.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.
White LINEN DRILL and DUCK for PANTALOONS.
Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.
Ladies' DRESSMAKING.
33, *Queen's Road*,
Late
BOWRA & Co.'s PREMISES.
tf 2268 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

By the last French Mail.
ALEXANDER BOYER.

HAS received, also, a large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentleman's Kid BOOTS; Fancy White Straw *Sailors'* HATS, both for gentlemen and children;
White and Coloured SOCKS, &c., &c.
tf 829 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S Yellow METAL and Composition NAILS.
Copper SHEETS.
do. RODS.
Yellow Metal RODS.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 1516 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DREYSE'S Prussian NEEDLE GUNS.
" CARBINES.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1171 Hongkong, 21st May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FOR the benefit of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, a large and choice assortment of fancy GOODS, received from England, and comprising:—
Ladies' and Gentlemen's SLIPPERS, Smoking CAPS.
Boys' Knickerbocker SUITS. Babies' CLOTHES.
Children's Summer and Winter CLOTHING, richly braided.
Berlin WOOL-WORK. Drawing Room MATS and CUSHIONS.
ANTIMACASSARS. Handsomely dressed DOLLS.
Children's ALBUMS. PEN WIPERS. PIN CUSHIONS, &c., &c.

An inspection is earnestly requested. May be viewed daily from 3 to 6.30 P.M., at the "Orphanage," *Bonham Road*.
W. M. B. ARTHUR,
Superintendent.
tf 1442 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy }
Navy Boiled }
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown }
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

Just landed, Ex French Barque "Taffayette."

ALL kinds of CHAMPAGNES, in quarts and pints, of the best Brands:—
Montebello, Bodever, Clicquot, Moust & Chandon, Jules Mumm, Cazanova, Ruinart Père & fils.
CLARETS, in quarts and pints:—
Chateau Margaux, Larose, Léoville, St. Julian, St. Estephe.
Honnessy's & Jules Bellot's BRANDIES.
Plagniol's Olive OIL. An Invoice of best Assorted LIQUORS.
Fresh French BUTTER, in bottles.
P. & P. DERODE FRERES.
tf 1476 Hongkong, 9th August, 1870.

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

HORSES received on Livery.
Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.
Farriery, by an experienced European.
Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London-made being always on hand.
Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.
Horses always on hand for Sale.
J. B. B. having received a very large supply of the best English-made
CARRIAGE MATERIALS, PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.,
is prepared to build or repair Carriages with promptness, at very moderate Terms.
Veterinary work carefully attended to.
(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.
tf 875 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1869.

THE
COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS,
COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD;

tf 1267] *Refreshments of all kinds.* [1July 4

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Works of the above Company are now completed, and the Distillation of Spirits from Molasses is daily going on. The Spirit has been pronounced by able judges to be of a superior quality, and only requires age to bring it up fine Old Jamaica Rum. Intending Purchasers can see Samples, and get any information required, at the Office of the Undersigned, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
ZEPP BARTON,
General Manager.
Office, *East Point*,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1870. [tf 1037

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON & CHINA HERALD being now incorporated with the "*Overland Mail*," subscribers will receive that paper in future. The "*Daily Press* Office" will continue to act as agents.
tf Hongkong, 9th August, 1870.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN
TO
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE VIA CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Is now in complete running order from SAN FRANCISCO TO THE ATLANTIC SEA BOARD!

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!
Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADA, and connecting at
NEW YORK
With the several Steamer Lines to ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to CHICAGO, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, 6 days and 20 hours.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES,
SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD,
Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well-furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE. 100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per adult passenger FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per child between 5 and 12 years, FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE over 100 pounds between Sacramento and Omaha currency $15 per 100 pounds.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE:
415, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.
MARK GOODS CARE C. P. R. R.

A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Supt. C.P.R.R.
T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
Sacramento, Cal.
C. G. HAMMOND,
Gen'l Supt. U.P.R.R.
FRAS. COLTON,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
Omaha, Nebraska.
[1914

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial-Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M. D., *Resident Surgeon.*
H. P. AUSTIN, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " {(2 Beds in each Room)..... " " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards), " " $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.
1st Class.....$60.
2nd " .....$40.
3rd " .....$20.)
By order,
H. P. AUSTIN,
Treasurer.
1314 Hongkong, 25th October, 1869.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

AN ENGLISH LADY, residing in Geneva, is desirous of RECEIVING a FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS. They will have every home comfort and attention, together with a thorough ENGLISH and FRENCH EDUCATION. Terms, 250 per annum. Reference given and required.

Address, Mrs. BARNETT, 19, Rue de Mont Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland. 1t n w 3m 1188

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.
RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for:
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,
are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AT HONGKONG.

FOR Boutelleau & Co.'s Chapagne Vineyard Proprietors' Co.'s BRANDY.
Well-known in the East as the 3-dagger Brand. Stock always on hand.
tf 1072 Hongkong, 9th June, 1870.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION AGENTS.
tf 1073] HONGKONG. [June 9

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co.), PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 23, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

[illegible]
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane*. The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.
KWONG-KEE.
12m 1291. Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

[illegible]
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
Captain Geo. D. Pitman, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1584 Hongkong, 30th August, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 13 years British Clipper Ship
"LUFRA,"
(Built January, 1870), 672 Tons Register, Captain J. Hodge, will have immediate despatch for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of Cargo.

The above vessel will be followed by the A 1 American Clipper *Game Cock*.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1578 Hongkong, 29th August, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"
Castillo, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1564 Hongkong, 28th August, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Double Decked Ship
"NESUTAN,"
S. S. A 1, for 9 years at Veritas, Schibye, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and have dispatch.
For Freight apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
8w 1460 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 North German Barque
"HUGO & OTTO,"
Capt. Richert, will have immediate dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1443 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship
"MARY BANGS,"
Arthur, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1436 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Barque
"HUDSON,"
J. M. Vaughan, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate dispatch for the above port.
For balance of Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1240 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 British ship
"COLEROON,"
Captain Montgomery, of 760 Tons Register and estimated capacity of 15,500 piculs.
Applications to be made to TURNER & Co.
tf 1572 Hongkong, 27th August, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
To the United Kingdom.

THE A 1 British Barque
"KING HAROLD,"
409 tons, Captain T. H. Martin. Apply to R. LYALL.
tf 1568 Hongkong, 27th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

LES Bureaux du Consulat de France sont actuellement transférés au No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
Pour Le Consul de France, Le Chancelier,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
tf 510 Hongkong, 14 March, 1870.

LEONARD BARNES,
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER,
(By appointment).

Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.

Head Stones cut and erected.
Spring Gardens,
Opposite Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
tf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

TUCK-LEE
SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,
No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Hampoa Beef.* [1y 2108

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th September, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DONNAI*," Commandant BARON, (H.I.M.N.), with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 7th instant. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 1st September, 1870.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK,
via PANAMA or OVERLAND ROUTE.

A STEAMER will be dispatched hence for San Francisco via Yokohama, Sept. 12th.

The steamer leaving Shanghai same date will make close connection at Yokohama.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, and by OVERLAND ROUTE to principal points in the United States and Canadas, and, connecting with the various steam lines from New York to Liverpool, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, and Havre.

Through Tickets issued, also, to New York and Europe via Panama Route, and to Europe, per steamers of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, The West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, and The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, from Aspinwall direct. Connections made at Panama with Steam lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, by which passengers are ticketed through.

Through Bills of Lading given for Freight via CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD and its connections to the principal points in the United States and Canadas, and for Freight *Overland* for ENGLAND and the CONTINENT.

Through Bills of Lading given, also, for New York and Europe via Panama route, and to Europe via Aspinwall Lines, to Ports of Mexico, and ports on

Extracts.

MAMMON.
(Civilian.)

The worship of the Golden Calf seems to be the only religion which really retains any vitality in this age. Faith and self-sacrifice are apparently dead, and the mainspring of human energy is gold. Mammon rules the world, and had Archimedes lived in our time he would have looked to Lombard-street for the lever with which to move it. Nothing is more lamentable than the tendency which most men exhibit to measure everything by a money standard. The intrinsic value of a thing is of little consequence, but what it will fetch in the market is all-important. Art, which should, at least, be above the sordid worship of money-bags, has been degraded, and the painter strives as earnestly to produce a marketable commodity as if his perception of colour and form had been given for no other purpose than to be turned into filthy lucre. The business of buying and selling has crushed every noble feeling and sentiment out of the breasts of Englishmen, and we are emphatically a nation of shopkeepers. The ledger is the national bible, and the counting-house is the church in which the worship of the yellow god is earnestly carried on. It would be ludicrous, if it were not painful and humiliating, to contemplate this vice of the popular mind. The rising generation are systematically taught to revere nothing that is not in some way connected with money-getting. Men are esteemed for that they have in the shape of worldly wealth, and not for any virtues which they may exhibit. These are merely make-weights, or superficial ornaments, which look enough when they form a thin veneer upon a prosperous career; but which may safely be dispensed with if the balance at the banker's is respectable. The multiplication table is the only code which is regarded in the City, and men are rigidly classed in accordance with a rule which more frequently than not brings the worst to the top. Even in scientific and purely intellectual circles it is quite common to measure a man by the style he keeps up and the dinners he gives, or the following he is able by money influences to command. Respectability merely means a certain status in society, and no man is regarded as more respectable than he who, possessing a mean income, is honestly determined to live within it. It has always been a crime to be poor. Thackeray's Philip, with his cracked shoes, slouching about Paris, and living on a hundred and fifty pounds a year, despised by his fine friends, and having no *entrée* to any society better than that of a *café*, is a characteristic type of those who, with old-fashioned and impracticable notions of morality, strive to live as if poverty really were no sin. Even Thackeray half apologised for his shabby hero, and in his own assumed character of a wealthy man of fashion, contrasts the parish's condition with his own fine house and stylish friends. No one has any business to be poor, or rather the man is a fool who confesses that the skeleton in his cupboard is an empty cash box and a seedy and scanty wardrobe. Anything may be forgiven a dashing man of fashion or a speculating City adventurer, whose suburban villa is a palace in its way, but cracked shoes and old coats, bah! the man is a child who expects consideration in such guise. The creed of the counting-house has unfortunately permeated all classes of society, and from the highest to lowest the amazing spectacle is exhibited of a whole people living up to or beyond their means, and striving to appear what they are not. The tradesman looks with envious eyes upon the style and grandeur of the wealthy merchant, and the toe of the vulgar millionaire galls the heel of the aristocrat. The society of the suburbs is full as exclusive and much more snobbish than of the charmed circle of Belgravia. The man who buys whole ship's cargoes at a time, and who thinks nothing of gaining or losing ten thousand pounds before dinner, will have no social intercourse with less fortunate individuals, who are content with the honour of smaller gains and losses. The tradesman, again, over whose counter flows a perennial supply of halfpence, and who can boast of a neat villa at Dulwich or Peckham, looks down upon the clerk who lives perhaps in a back street, and strives, like his betters, to make a show on two hundred a year. It is marvellous to notice how completely the various sections of the middle classes are isolated, how constantly they meet in the City without mixing, and how thoroughly caste in its most repulsive form has assumed sway over the English mind. "He is not in our set," was once the exclusive jargon of the upper crust of society; but it is now on the lips of all who are above the rank of the mechanic. Even the artisan, if we may trust one of their number who writes with knowledge of his class, has his social landmarks, which exclude those unfortunates who are either "black sheep," or whose earnings do not suffice for the purchase of unlimited supplies of beer. In every class the Golden Calf is set up, and every class the Golden Calf is set up, and worshipped, and men recklessly sacrifice happiness and peace of mind on the altar of this hateful deity.

Good men deplore these vices of our age, but they talk as if mere words would cure evils which are too deep-seated to be reached by homilies. It is urged that society is rotten to the core, and that a few years more of devotion to the ledger and the cheque-book will bring about a social revolution which will shake the the very foundations of society. We readily grant this; we admit that we are standing on the crater of a social volcano, which may burst out at any moment and scatter into the air the trumpery structure of gilded cards which we are pleased to call our national prosperity. Beneath the fair surface of glitter and fashion lies a seething pit of poverty and hideous vice. The numbers of paupers is yearly increasing, ruffianism and crime stalk boldly in one midst, and vices, which were once the special shame of the ancient world have made their appearance in modern society. In the lanes and alleys of the metropolis men and women are to be found from whose features all traces of humanity have been batted out by misery and debauchery; and children, made hideous for want of food, meet the eye at every step. These form the dark shadows of the picture which no quantity of fair words will tone down. Practical atheism is the creed of the majority; men are unconscious secularists, engrossed in the sordid cares of the hour, and utterly careless of the future of their country, or of the signs of coming retribution which lower in the social heavens.

It may, indeed, be possible that good will come out of this chaos of evil, and that English society, which has so often been on the verge of ruin, may again recover a healthy moral tone.

A Quaker told a young man just married: "Friend, thou art now at the end of all thy trouble." The bride turned out a vixen, and in a week the young man came back with the upbraiding remark: "I thought you told me I was at the end of my troubles!" "So I did, friend, but I did not say which end."

Mr SPURGEON.—In reply to an invitation to visit Boston, U.S., Mr. Spurgeon wrote:—"Gentlemen,—I am much obliged by your very courteous letter, but you are under a mistake. I am not a lecturer. I now and then give a lecture for some good object, but I do not do it well, and, moreover, have no ambition in that line. I am very glad to preach, but not if there is any charge at the door. Moreover, I have no kind of idea of visiting the States."

Mr. Philp, an Englishman resident at Washington, at whose house Mr. Dickens was a guest when in America, writes to a journal of that city that "Mr. Dickens, during a conversation relative to the pulpit oratory of the United States, of which he had the highest opinion, remarked that he had always been a Unitarian, and that for many years he was a member of that society."

A few days ago a writer entered the apartment of a widow in Paris, and shortly afterwards cries of distress, and the noise of a struggle, were heard in the apartment. Several persons went to the spot, but while they were endeavouring to force an entrance, the door suddenly opened, and the young man appeared, with his clothes torn and his face covered with scratches, and endeavoured to force his way to the street. He was, however, seized. On entering the premises it was found that the widow had been strangled.

"Twenty-six iron-clads actually in commission," quite ready for any work by August 1, and seven or eight more to back them, with men enough to work and fight them. Such is Sir Sydney Dacres's account of our naval condition, and a very good one it is. He might have added that we have a reserve of yellow and other coloured admirals, and of retired officers of all sorts, to man our shore defences and harbour batteries. We are not going to fight, but if any one wants it let him come on.

Intimations.

A HEALTHY LIVER.

THE liver is a large gland, lying under the short ribs, on the right side. It is convex on the upper side and concave on the under, and is composed of several lobes or divisions. Its office is to secrete bile—that is, to separate it from the blood. It weighs about four pounds, being the largest organ in the body. The tendency of long-continued heat is to derange the natural action of the liver, and ultimately to produce enlargement, hardening, torpidity, and chronic inflammation of that organ. The symptoms indicating liver disease are as follows:

A sense of fullness and weight in the right side, with some enlargement and pain, particularly when pressed; pains in one or both shoulders and under the shoulder-blades; disagreeable or painful feeling when lying on the left side; yellowness of the skin, eyes, and urine; bowels irregular, loose, or costive; red veins through the eyes; sometimes a dry hacking cough; shortness of breath; a bad taste in the mouth in the morning; the urine deposits a sediment on standing; generally a low and desponding state of mind; the nervous system much disturbed; disinclination to apply the mind, and frequently a great dread of imaginary evils supposed to be impending.

We believe that no medicines offered for the cure of liver disease have ever had as extensive a field of successful trial as our

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

In the Western, Southern, and Pacific States of North America, in Canada, in Central America, in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, U. S. of Colombia, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Venezuela, British, West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, East Indies, Spain, and Portugal, they are well known and constantly used. Every month finds a large increase in their sales, and their success is something quite unparalleled; but it is easily explained. They are prepared expressly to relieve and cure all

LIVER AND BILIOUS DISEASES,

constituting nearly three-quarters of all the sicknesses with which mankind suffer. The active principles of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are

PODOPHYLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

both simple vegetables, but both potent for controlling the liver—cleansing it of all sluggish secretions, and invigorating it to a state of healthy and natural action.

Full directions around each phial.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

"WHAT IS IT MADE OF?"

Is the oft-repeated inquiry which comes to us from the most distant sections of the world about our MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

"WHAT MAKES IT SO LASTING?"

Is also a query often put to us. Of course we are not willing to make our formula known, and all such questions remain unanswered. "Ah!" says one, "I smell

MIGNONETTE AND LAVENDER;

nothing else could be so delicate, yet so refreshing." Still we answer nothing, because, were we either to deny or admit, it would be equally disbelieved. "To me," says another,

HONEYSUCKLE AND JASMINE

are as plain as they can be." But to this also our only reply is silence—premising here, however, that if our great Perfume depended on any two single flowers, its breath would be poor indeed. "Yes, yes!" exclaimed a third; "but you cannot deceive me!

ORANGE FLOWERS AND VIOLETS

are to my sense of smell the marked and easily perceptible prevailing perfume in the Florida Water." Well, well, we will not be so rude as to contradict a lady (nearly all these queries are from the ladies), but we simply wonder they don't discover the soft and delicious fragrance of

LILIES AND MOSS ROSES,

or the rich perfume of the gorgeous Magnolia But the truth is, that the many floral extracts which enter into the composition of the true

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

are so exactly and perfectly blended together, that it is quite impossible to detect the distinctive odour of any single one. The effect of the combination is the most agreeable and refreshing perfume to be found anywhere. "We never get tired of it; the longer we use it, we enjoy it the more." But this can be said only of the MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There are others who offer for sale fluids which they call Florida Water, but they possess none of the wonderful virtues of Murray & Lanman's; and buyers should always be particular to ask for the Florida Water prepared by

LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK,
Sole Proprietors.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established in 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN QUART BOTTLES.

A TONIC, ALTERATIVE, AND DIET DRINK,

ADAPTED TO

ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES,

AND ESPECIALLY NEEDFUL IN

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Thirty years of practical experience have established the fame of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA as a STANDARD REMEDY for Scrofula and all Glorous and Eruptive Disorders, beyond the reach of competition. The world knows that its effects in such maladies are to

ARREST SUPPURATION,
PRODUCE SOUND FLESH,
COOL THE ANGRY SKIN,
RESTORE THE SECRETIONS,
INVIGORATE THE FRAME,
PURIFY ALL THE FLUIDS,

AND

BRACE THE CONSTITUTION.

But its operation is not limited to one class of distempers. As a general Corrective, Tonic, and Alterative, its importance is affirmed by the best medical talent of the age, and the sick and feeble everywhere place the fullest faith in its preventive and remedial properties. The value of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, as an antidote to the complaints which prevail in SPRING AND SUMMER, cannot be overrated. During these seasons the human physique is subjected to severe trials. It requires reinforcement, it demands help, in order to withstand the strain. We all know the debilitating and dangerous tendency of

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE,
UNWHOLESOME EXHALATIONS,
INSALUBRIOUS WINDS,
LONG-CONTINUED RAINS,
FEVROUS, EXHAUSTIVE HEAT,
AN UNHEALTHY SOIL,

AND

DELETERIOUS WATER.

In SPRING, SUMMER, and a portion of AUTUMN, the lives of thousands are in continual jeopardy from these prolific sources of disease. The best safeguard, the surest defence against them, is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. It should be used as a daily beverage or DIET DRINK throughout the unhealthy season. Two tablespoonfuls, taken in a tumbler of water three times a day, will impart a tone and vigor to the system, which will render it impervious to the disorders that usually result from the above-named causes.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

1530 20th August, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1089c Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¾ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April, 1869.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

EDW. NORTON,
Agent.

tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital.—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents	¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents	½ per cent
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents	¼ per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents	¼ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents	½
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents	¼

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Henry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	I. O. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Barr, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Orr, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, K.C.B.	Capt. E. W. Petly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Benamy Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	P. P. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bruce Walker, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lintock Pasch Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACNEILLS, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, BATTEAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents,	¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½
Offices and Godowns and their contents	¼ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.	

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1866.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 18th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1992 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1331 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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